[XXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1299.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1770.

LONDON, *May* 10.

A genuine and accurate Account of the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Houſe of Lords, on Tueſday laſt.

ON Tueſday laſt came on before that Aſſembly, a very great Debate, in Conſequence of a Motion made by Lord Chatham, "*To repeal and reſcind* "*the Reſolutions of the Houſe of* "*Commons, in regard to the Ex-* "*pulſion and Incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes.*"

Lord Temple opened the Debate, and expatiated largely on the illegal Aſſumption of that Meaſure; arraigned the Adjudication in very ſpirited Terms; and urged the Repeal of a Grievance, that ſo apparently ſtruck at the Vitals of all Liberty. In this he was ſeconded by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Lyttleton; who added, "That as the *Mode* of bringing on this Queſtion was before objected to, that Objection could no longer have any Weight, as it was now introduced by a Bill.

Lord Denbigh replied to this in a very long Speech, and talked a great deal of the inherent, excluſive Power of the Houſe of Commons; "That though he had a great Opinion of the Spirit and Abilities of the noble Lord who introduced the Bill, yet he could not but differ with him in this Point, as thinking it unprecedented and illegal, it being totally unbelonging to that Houſe, to call to Account the Adjudication of the other." He obſerved, "That this was the only Buſineſs of any Conſequence tranſacted there ſince the Seſſion began, and notwithſtanding every Determination was carried againſt it, he was ſurpriſed, at almoſt the End of the Seſſion, to find the ſame Queſtion ſtill agitated; that for his Part he could not charge his Memory or his Reading, when the Lords ever interfered in a like Nature; and that for theſe, and many other Reaſons, he was againſt the Bill."

Lord Chatham then roſe, and ſpoke to the following Purport:

"MY LORDS,

"The noble Lord who ſpoke laſt has been very loud againſt this Motion. He ſeems to be very angry with the Supporters of this Meaſure, but then he is angry *in ſuch a Sort*, that I am ſure nobody can be angry with him; I ſhall therefore wave replying to ſome Reflections he has thrown out upon the Faction, as he is pleaſed to call it, and take a ſhort Review of the Cauſe of this Motion:—Here are 1143 legal ſworn Freeholders, vote a Gentleman their Member of Parliament, againſt 296 who oppoſe him: With this apparent Majority, he comes to take his Seat ſo given him by the Laws and Conſtitution of his Country. But what do the Houſe of Commons? Why, they ſhut the Door in his Face, and by a new State Arithmetic, make 296 a greater Number than Eleven Hundred and Forty-three.—Is not this, my Lords, flying in the Face of all Laws and Freedom? Is not this apparently robbing the Freeholders of their Liberty, and making a mere Farce of Engliſhmen's Birthrights? It is very true, the Houſe of Commons had a Right, if petitioned for by Colonel Luttrell, to enquire minutely into the Qualifications of his Opponent's Electors to admit none as ſuch, but thoſe duly qualified by Law; and after making theſe Deductions, then determine for the Majority. But when none of this was even pretended to, but his Seat, point blank, taken away from him, and given to another, it is an Outrage that ſtrikes at the Letter, as well as the Spirit of our Laws.

"It has been urged, my Lords, that there is no Precedent for one Houſe taking Cognizance of the Proceedings of the other; but if my Memory ſerves me right (and I have very lately refreſhed it) I remember one exactly parellel, in the Caſe of Titus Oates, in the Reign of Queen Anne, where the Commons took Cognizance of the Proceedings of the Lords on that Subject, ſo that it is no new Thing for one to be a Check on the other, as it is not only eſtabliſhed by Precedent, but by the Mode of our Conſtitution.

"It is ſaid, my Lords, that the Spirit of Diſcontent is gone Abroad—I ſhould be ſurprized if it had not; for how can it be otherwiſe, when, to uſe a familiar Expreſſion, Colonel Luttrell ſits in the *Lap* of Mr. Wilkes; when a corrupt Houſe of Commons invert all Law and Order, and deny the juſt Privilege the Electors claim by the Conſtitution of theſe Kingdoms? When a Majority in that Houſe becomes a Miniſter's State Engine, to effect the worſt Purpoſes, and to produce ſuch monſtrous and unconſtitutional Acts, that one cannot help exclaiming in the Language of Shakeſpear—

'*Fie on it! Oh fie!*
'*Tis an unweeded Garden, Things*
'Rank *and* Groſs *in Nature poſſeſs it merely.*

"As for my particular Part, though I will not aid the Voice of Faction, I will aid the juſt Complaints of the People; and while I have Strength to crawl on the Surface of the Earth, I will exert the whole of my poor Abilities in their honeſt Efforts; and I here pledge myſelf to their Cauſe, as I am convinced it is the Cauſe of Truth and Juſtice.

"I am afraid, my Lords, this Meaſure has ſprung too near the Palace—I am ſorry for it; but I hope his Majeſty will ſoon open his Eyes, and ſee in all its Deformity (here Lord Pomfret interrupted him, by calling to Order, for his remarking ſo freely in the laſt Part of his Speech) On which Lord Chatham again got up, and ſaid "I do not retract my Words—I eſteem the King in his perſonal Capacity, I revere him in his political one; and theſe Principles I hope will ſet it in ſuch a Light, that he will redreſs it by the Diſſolution of a Houſe that could adopt ſuch a Meaſure."

Lord Mansfield (from whom the Title of the Bill had been concealed, in order to prevent a preconcerted Oppoſition to the Bill; for his Lordſhip is now the *Adviſer* of the preſent Miniſtry) framed, with ſingular *Art* and *Sophiſtry*, a few trifling Objections; but carefully concealed his Opinion of the Meaſure, which gave riſe to the Bill; ſaying, he had carefully depoſited it in the Breaſt of one of the Royal Family (meaning the Duke of Cumberland) and ſhould never declare it to any other. He then went on what he called the *Competency* of the Houſe of Commons, to determine upon the Middleſex Election; and concluded, with being againſt the ſecond Reading of the Bill—which was giving the Tone (as it is called) to the reſt of the Courtiers.

Lord Camden next ſtood up, and ſpoke with great Spirit and Energy. He compared the Proceedings on the Middleſex Election, to the Magnitude of the Violation of the People's Rights in the Caſe of Ship Money. He ſaid nobody doubted the Competency of the Judges to give Judgment upon that memorable Caſe, but their unjuſt Judgment was condemned by the whole Kingdom, as contrary to the Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution. In like Manner, he ſaid, nobody doubts the Competency of the Houſe of Commons, to give Judgment upon controverted Elections, but their Judgment muſt be according to Law and the Conſtitution. Now, their Judgment upon the Middleſex Election, he affirmed, was utterly ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, and directly contrary to the expreſs Letter of the Law. That it was a deeper and more dangerous Wound to the Liberties of this Country, than any which had been given during the Twelve Years Abſence of Parliament in the Reign of Charles the Firſt. He went into a full Examination of the People's Rights; and ſaid that every Individual in the Kingdom was intereſted in this Determination, and called upon not to ſit ſilent at this great and alarming Criſis. This had been his Opinion a long Time; that he never diſguiſed his Opinion; that if the Miniſtry ſtill continued to deny the People Redreſs, they would ſeek and obtain it with their own Hands. He called upon the noble Lord upon the Wool-Sack (Lord Mansfield) with the moſt delicate Touches of Irony; ſometimes deep Arguments; and at all Times Perſuaſion, to give forth his real Opinions upon this Matter. But all in vain; for after he had worked him in every poſſible Shape, his wily Antagoniſt held his Head abaſhed, and durſt not reply one Word.

He farther told them (the Lords) that though this Bill might be fatally rejected, he truſted in the good Senſe of the People of this Country, that they would renew their Claim to their inherent and unalienable Right to a true and free Repreſentation in Parliament, next Seſſions; and the next after that, if neceſſary; and if the ſame fatal Influence ſhould then continue, he would ſtill truſt to the good Senſe of Engliſhmen, that at the next general Election, they would not loſe ſight of the Object of this Bill; and that then they would make ſuch a Compact with the elected, as to procure an equal Repreſentation, and a full Redreſs of the many Difficulties under which they at preſent laboured.

Upon the whole, his Lordſhip's Speech may be juſtly ſaid, to have been one of the moſt liberal, moſt able, and oratorical, and the fineſt Compoſition, that ever was delivered before any Senate or Aſſembly in the World.

Lord Weymouth got up to anſwer Lord Camden, but ſaid nothing Material. He was worſe than uſual.

Lord Shelburne, in a ſevere Speech upon the Miniſtry, endeavoured to call up Lord Mansfield, but it was impoſſible.

The Duke of Grafton, in a Speech vindicating the Miniſtry, complimented Col. Luttrell on his Courage as a Gentleman and as a Soldier, in ſtanding Candidate for Middleſex. (His Grace either did not, or would not, recollect this Hero's Courage, when he faced the Freeholders at Brentford; from whoſe juſt Indignation he was preſerved by the ſpirited Efforts of Meſſieurs Townſend, and Sawbridge, and other Gentlemen. Where was his boaſted Courage then?—He was pale with Fear.)

The Earl Stanhope ſaid, He had prepared to go abroad, but altered his Mind on Account of this national and great conſtitutional Cauſe; which he was determined to ſupport, at the Expence of his Life, if neceſſary.

Lord Gower made the Motion for throwing out the Bill. And it being near Ten o'Clock, the Houſe called out for *the Queſtion*; the Queſtion was put, when Eighty-nine were againſt the Bill, and Forty-three were for it.

After the Debate was over, Lord Chatham deſired the Lords might be ſummoned to attend To-morrow, for that he had a Motion of great Importance to make, relative to the King.

Speakers for the Motion.	Speakers againſt it.
Duke of Richmond,	*Duke of Grafton,*
Lord Chatham,	*Lord Denbigh,*
Lord Lyttleton,	*Lord Manſfield,*
Lord Camden,	*Lord Egmont,*
Lord Shelburne,	*Lord Pomfret,*
Lord Stanhope.	*Lord Weymouth,*
	Lord Gower.

May 11. The late Diſturbances at Boſton have opened the Eyes of the Miniſtry, to ſee the fatal Conſequences of a childiſh Obſtinacy, with Reſpect to the making them ſubject to the Power of the Britiſh Parliament, without an adequate Repreſentation; and it is ſaid has determined them to take off the remaining Tax on Tea, before the Expiration of the preſent Seſſion, contrary to their late Reſolve.

May 14. This Week is expected to be a very buſy one in the upper Aſſembly; but no further Matter of Conſequence will be agitated, it is believed, this Seſſion in the Lower Aſſembly, as great Part of the Members are already retired to the Country for the Summer Seaſon.

We are informed that the further Motions which a certain great Man is expected to make, neither relate to the Middleſex Election, nor the City Remonſtrance.

Beſides the Affairs of the Colonies, which it is certain will make one Subject of a great Man's Labours next Week, a Limitation of the Prerogative of the Crown, in one or more Inſtances, will alſo excite his Abilities.

It is believed that the expected Inveſtigation of certain Matters will be productive of more Repeals.

Laſt Week a Lady at the Weſt End of the Town, who had her Head dreſſed in the preſent Taſte, high and large, conſiſting of Hair, Wool, the Dreſſings of Flax, &c. which conſtitute a Roll for a Foundation, and over that a large Quantity of Lace, one Row above another; had the Misfortune to ſet the whole Fabrick on Fire with her Candle, by not making a proper Allowance of Diſtance from the Flames; the Apprehenſion of ſuch a Bonfire about her Ears (as ſhe owns) ſtupified her ſo much, that ſhe could not ring her Bell nor call out for Help; and had not the Smell of the burning Hair alarmed her Waiting-Maid, who was in the next Room, ſhe muſt have periſhed, and perhaps the Houſe been ſet on Fire. She now lies dangerouſly ill of the Fright, and having her Forehead, Eyes, and Ears, much burnt, notwithſtanding the Care of the Servant, who almoſt ſet herſelf on Fire in Extinguiſhing her Lady's.

May 15. Mr. Baron Smythe, we hear, is to be appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Recorder of London to be made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in his Room.

If theſe Appointments take Place, Mr. Dunning is talked of for Recorder in the Room of Mr. Eyre.

It is ſaid that a Meeting in the City Yeſterday, as well as ſome former Meetings of the Livery, &c. have been held, in conſequence of Complaints from Lord Chatham to the Lord Mayor, of Want of Support from the City to ſecond his patriotic Motions in an auguſt Aſſembly. It is even ſaid, that a Letter of a very intereſting Nature has been received, that will explain this Matter more fully.

The Fleet of Men of War, fitting out for the Protection of the Newfoundland Fiſhery, is to conſiſt of 13 Sail, including Sloops; Commodore Byron will hoiſt his Flag on Board his Ship Antilope.

A Writer of this Day gives the following Deſcription of thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Appellation of the King's Friends.—The Men in queſtion are moſtly of an inferior Origin, low in Rank, altogether unknown to their Sovereign either in Perſon or Character; and yet theſe Men, by acting in a Body under a particular Influence and Protection, are enabled to bind Kings in Chains and Nobles in Fetters. A King's Friend is not a Miniſter, but he is ſomething better; for he enjoys all the Power and Profit of Office without the Reſponſibility. He does not aim at the higher Departments, but he entrenches himſelf in the ſecond Line, and makes up in Penſion what he lacks in Place. He is not only amply provided himſelf for Life, but generally, like Eudamidas of Corinth, he throws his Wife and Children upon his Friend alſo, not indeed by laſt Will, like the old Grecian, but by Patent and Reverſion, which is known to be a much more valid Deed.

We are informed that the Article in ſome of the Papers, relative to the Affront ſaid to have been given by Earl Temple to a great Perſonage ſome Time ago, is void of Foundation; as is that in ſome of the Papers, relative to Mr. Heaton Wilkes and Lord North.

A great Number of the Livery of the Goldſmiths Company greatly diſapprove of the Reſolutions of that Court of Aſſiſtants, relative to the attending Common-Halls; for which Reaſon a Meeting is to be held by the Livery To-morrow, to conſider what Steps ought to be taken in the Affair.

On Sunday Evening arrived Expreſs from Newcaſtle, a Packet to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, containing a Remonſtrance from that Place, which will be preſented the next Levee-Day.

BOSTON, *July* 9.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 8.

" A Motion was made by Mr. Pownall to inquire into the preſent State of the Diſturbances in Boſton, and particularly into the Circumſtances of the Commiſſions of the Commanders in Chief, and the Governors of the reſpective Provinces, which at preſent clash, by contradictory giving to both the Supremacy of Command: After much Debate, Adminiſtration aſſured the Houſe that every proper Step had been taken by his Majeſty to reconcile the Differences ſubſiſting there, which obviouſly aroſe from this Defect in the Commiſſions. Col. Barre, Agent for the Province, offered his Services to the Government in this Affair; and the whole was treated with much Indifference. A Motion was made at Ten o'Clock to adjourn; which was carried, and put a final End to the Debate; ſo that it ſeems certain that no further Notice will be taken of the Proceeding. Captain Preſton's Account was looked upon as the moſt authentic of any yet tranſpired, though his Safety was eſteemed very precarious."

July 12. In the Ship Juno, Captain Conſtant Freeman, arrived here ſince our laſt, from Briſtol, came Paſſenger Captain Andrew Gardner, who was ſent by this Town laſt March with Diſpatches concerning the horrid Maſſacre the 5th of that Month: It is ſaid that Captain Gardner's Arrival in England with the Narrative and Depoſitions from hence, was very timely: That thereupon the Ships and Troops, mentioned lately in this and the other Papers, to be coming here, were ſtopped.—Captain Gardner was introduced by Mr. Trecothick to a Number of the Members of Parliament, who inquired of him what Knowledge he had of the Affair; and as he lived near where the Affray began at the Rope-Walks, and was in King-Street when the Maſſacre happened, he related the whole in a very particular Manner. He brought Letters to the Committee from Governor Pownall, Mr. Trecothick, Mr. Bollan, Mrs. Macaulay, &c. A Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town was called on Tueſday, at Fenueil-Hall; when the ſaid Letters were read; after which a Committee was choſen to inquire into the Tranſactions ſince the 5th of March; to counteract the Deſigns of thoſe inveterate Enemies among us, who, there is Reaſon to think, are ſtill continuing their Miſrepreſentations, and are uſing their Endeavours to increaſe the preſent unhappy Miſunderſtanding between Great-Britain and her Colonies.—The Meeting was adjourned till To-morrow, to receive the Report of the Committee.

Captain Gardner left London the 11th of May; and it was then thought the Duty on Tea would not be taken off.

July 16. Captain Lambert laſt Week arrived at Salem from the Weſt-Indies, informs, that on the preceding Saturday he ſpoke with the Packet bound for New-York, off St. George's Bank, and learnt from her that the Act impoſing Duties on Paper, Tea, &c. was totally repealed on the 25th of May.

Laſt Week a Maſt Ship arrived at Caſco-Bay from London: She left the Downs the 21ſt May, but has brought no public Prints. The Maſter informs, that before he left London he was told the Act laying a Duty on Tea would be repealed this Seſſion of Parliament.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 2.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Prince George's County.

THE Obſervation, that no one is ridiculous for being what they really are, but for their affecting to be ſomething more, has been extremely well verified in your Paper, by a ſophiſtical Scribbler, the Inhabitant on the *Patowmack* Waters. That clod-pated Invader of the Rights and Liberties of the People has endeavoured, by his low Chicanery, falſe Diſtinctions, and not 'till now heard of new Laws, to rob us of a Right, which, I will venture to aſſert, has always been enjoyed indiſcriminately by the People of all Nations *, I mean the Right of catching Fiſh, and curing them on the Shores of the Rivers reſpectively belonging to the Kingdoms to which the People were Subjects; yet that moſt ingenious Writer has undertaken to exclude his Countrymen of that moſt common Right, by wickedly and inſolently, I do not know whether I ought not to have ſaid treaſonably, inſinuating, that the People of this Province and the People of *England* are not Subjects of the ſame Kingdom; for it is very deducible from his own Arguments, that he muſt think ſo, it being the only Circumſtance that could deprive us of ſo common a Right. I ſhould be glad to know of what Country or Kingdom it is that he is a Subject, becauſe it is certain, if he is not a Subject of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, he himſelf can have no Right to fiſh, unleſs he has a ſpecial Grant for that Purpoſe; for the Charter, in my Opinion, has taken Care of none elſe; for which very Reaſon I am induced to make this Enquiry.—Perhaps he or ſome of his Aſſociates won't take the Oaths to the Government, and therefore conclude they are not Subjects; aye, that muſt be the very Reaſon.——His other extraordinary Reaſons are, that the Fiſhery is now become an advantageous Buſineſs (a ſpecial ſelfiſh Reaſon no Doubt) and that ſome of his Countrymen pull down Corn Field Fences, and lay their Plantations open to Deſtruction, in the very Height of Cropping: this I know to be mere Fiction, becauſe I well know the Fiſh Buyers are obliged to be on good Behaviour, otherwiſe they are ſure to get no Fiſh.—But ſuppoſe that much to be true, will any Man of common Senſe hence infer, that A, who commits no Treſpaſs, ſhall not partake of a Right he has always enjoyed in common with the reſt of his Fellow-Subjects, becauſe his Countryman B has no Senſe of Honour? May it not with equal Juſtice be contended, that C ſhould not ride about his Buſineſs upon the high Road, becauſe D and F will take near Paths and go through incloſed Ground? Are not the Caſes exactly ſimilar?——But if Argumentation and ſound Reaſoning is to be confuted by Scurrility and Abuſe, we may at once give up every Right we have to the Man in the Waters; for, to give every one their due, I muſt ſay there are but few, very few I believe, can vie with him in what is called Low-Life; for Detraction and Billingſgate, which is common at the fiſhing Landings, appear to be his firſt Accompliſhments, but ſuch elſewhere unrivalled Qualifications will never paſs for Reaſon and ſound Judgment in the Foreſt.—I will here adviſe, that whenever a mercenary Wretch is thus catched, preferring his own Intereſt to that of the Publick, he ought moſt vigilantly to be watched; for we cannot be too zealous in the Support of our Rights, nor bar too ſecurely every Gate to keep out Tyranny and Oppreſſion, it being an allowed of ſettled Maxim, that, when a Houſe is beſet by Robbers, and one Thief enters, it is vain and idle to attempt to keep out the reſt.——That very ſubdolous Writer has likewiſe inſinuated, that this Diſpute is nothing more than a private Diſpute; that it in no wiſe concerns the People collectively; that it only affects a few Fiſhermen.—— But our Reaſon is not to be thus trifled with; we are not to be lulled to ſleep by any ſuch low Artifice.—— As the Fiſhery has hitherto been carried on, the People have always had the Alternative of either buying or fiſhing themſelves; which puts it entirely out of the Fiſhermens Power of exacting an exorbitant Price. But would that be the Caſe, if that Right was given up, and irrecoverably fixed in the Hands of a few?—It may perhaps be ſaid, in Anſwer to this, that the Fiſhermen cannot force us to buy; for which Reaſon it will be at the Peoples Choice, whether they pay extravagantly or not.—No Doubt it will be juſt ſuch another Choice as the Man in a ſtarving Condition had, of either paying an extravagant Price for his Dinner or periſhing. In ſhort, the Caſe is juſt this; Neceſſity will always force us to buy—and were the People here once ſecluded from that, 'til now, indiſputable Right, we ſhould ſoon ſee the Inhabitants of *Britain* (who I am ſure would find it well worth their While) purſuing that Buſineſs, if not by themſelves, they would by their Agents or Attornies, and would thereby drain the Province of what little Gold and Silver we have among us. For all which Reaſons I am perſuaded, the People will not ſpare their Purſes in Support of ſo valuable a Right. ——I ſhould have communicated my Thoughts on this Subject ſooner, had I not waited to ſee what could be ſaid in Anſwer to the Fiſherman. *I am your's, &c.*

A FORESTER.

* *No Doubt there are Laws in all Countries for regulating their Fiſheries, but I never heard of one to prevent the Peoples fiſhing.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

July 20, 1770.

I DID not think to trouble you with printing, or the Publick with reading, any more of my weak Performances; but that this Stickler for fiſhing Liberty may not think that his concluſive Queſtion in his laſt Piece has convinced me that I am miſtaken in my Opinion, I ſhall juſt make a Reply to his laſt, and have done with him.

This fiſhing Patriot does not ſeem very fond of aſking or anſwering Queſtions; however I ſhall begin with aſking him, From whence it is that the People of this Province in general derived that inherent Right of invading other Mens Properties? Has it been from the Indulgence and Good-Nature of the Proprietors of Lands, bordering on the Waters of the different Rivers in this Province, in ſuffering them to paſs through their Plantations, and haul Seines at their Landings, that they now claim and ſet up an inherent Right, to deprive the Proprietors of the Uſe of their own Landings? If this be the Conſequence of good-natured Actions, a Man ought to be very careful how he performs any good-natured Act whatever, leſt that not only the Perſon whom he obliges, but his Deſcendants for Ages to come, ſhould ever after claim a Repetition of thoſe good-natured Acts, as an inherent Right.

Good Things in themſelves are ſometimes made uſe of to ſerve very bad Purpoſes, and I hardly know a more glaring Inſtance of it, than the Fiſherman's Recital of the Reſolutions entered into by the Congreſs at *New-York*, and the Aſſembly of this Province; thoſe truly worthy Friends to Liberty little thought, that thoſe Reſolutions would ever be made uſe of, as a Cloak to cover the mean narrow Views of one Set of People, to invade the Properties of another Set, and deprive them of a Right that is inherent to them from the Situation of their Lands and Livings. It was a real hereditary conſtitutional Right that induced thoſe Gentlemen to enter into thoſe Reſolutions, in Defence of their own and other Mens Rights in *America*; by which they obtained Popularity that is really commendable. But an Attempt to gain Popularity by raiſing one Set of People on the Ruin of another, is a moſt deſpicable Diſpoſition.

But now for the Fiſherman's Queſtion, " Whether a Perſon's coming from *Great-Britain* to inhabit in this Province is a Forfeiture of any Right he at any Time before had here, in Conjunction with his Fellow-Subjects there?" To this I anſwer, that a Change of Situation very often occaſions a Change of Circumſtances: For Inſtance, while a Perſon reſides in *England*, he is an *Engliſh* or *Britiſh* Subject, and has an inherent conſtitutional Right with his Fellow-Subjects there, of taxing themſelves, by their own Repreſentatives; and, while he continues an *Engliſh* Subject, no Doubt would have a Right, under that ſaving Clauſe in the Charter, to catch Fiſh in the Bays, Rivers and Creeks, and ſalt and dry them on the Shores of this Province—but when he removes from thence, and ſettles in *Maryland*, he then becomes an *American* Subject, and an Inhabitant and Reſident of this Province, and therefore is no more comprehended in that ſaving Clauſe of the Charter, but has an inherent conſtitutional Right with the other *American* Subjects here, derived to them from the Tenor of their Charters, of taxing themſelves by their own Repreſentatives.——It was the Right of Taxation that occaſioned thoſe Reſolutions to be formed by the Congreſs at *New-York* and the Aſſembly of this Province, as well as many others ſimilar to them, by other very worthy Members and Friends to Liberty in ſeveral other Governments on this Continent; Reſolutions which I ſincerely wiſh, in Honour to the truly worthy Friends to Liberty that formed them, may be handed down as a Precedent to Poſterity to the End of Time.

It was not the Right of fiſhing, or one Man's treſpaſſing on the Property of another, which is no more to be compared to the true Spirit and Deſign of thoſe Reſolutions than Night to Day, or Shade to the Subſtance. They were formed in Defence and Support of the excluſive Right the *American* Subjects have, to lay internal Taxes on themſelves, or of being taxed by their own Repreſentatives only.

The Difference between an *Engliſh* or *Britiſh* Subject, and an *American* Subject, is a Diſtinction I ſhould think every true Friend to *American* Liberty would endeavour to ſupport and keep up, and more eſpecially as there have been ſuch Steps taken by the Miniſtry to load us with Taxes, and deprive us of our Charter Rights and Liberties.

I do not know whether this Cenſure has any Thing of the " amphibious" Nature in him or not; but it is certain he is of a very changeable Diſpoſition, as he ſometimes calls himſelf *a Friend to Liberty*, and at other Times *a Fiſherman*. I believe he ſcarcely knows himſelf what he is, and therefore will no more be thought worthy of the Notice of *An Inhabitant bordering on the Waters of*

PATOWMACK.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to give a Place in your Paper to the following Anſwer to a moſt ſcandalous Piece in your laſt, attacking our Characters in the moſt virulent Manner, to which it is no Wonder they were aſhamed to ſet their Names.

" *Firſt take the Beam out of thine own Eye, that thou mayeſt ſee clearly, &c. &c.*"

GENTLEMEN of the COMMITTEE,

WHEN you enquired the Price we ſold Tea at, you was anſwered Ten Shillings *per* Pound, and that we had but very little left; and though you then charged us with a Breach of the Aſſociation, we think you cannot make that appear, as Tea had, before that Time, been ſold at Ten Shillings *per* Pound, in many different Parts of this Province, without being noticed, and in other Parts by Conſent of their Committee; if we are culpable, ſo are many others, and even ſome of the Committee themſelves.

Now, Mr. Attorney, I ſhould be glad to know who gave you this daring and unprecedented Authority, to interrogate and try to extort from *Joſeph Williams* the Coſt, and how much Advance we told the Tea at, which you was told was bought in the Country? Pray Sir had you any Commiſſion from my Lord Chancellor for ſo doing? I do aver, the Aſſociation gave you no ſuch Power; and I might, with as good Authority as you, have demanded of you an exact and true Liſt of all the extraordinary Fees you have taken from your ſeveral Clients, whether Five, Twenty or Fifty Piſtoles, over and above what the Law allows you; and I ſhould expect my Anſwer would be your Cane over my Head. His very proper Anſwer, that you had no Right to aſk ſuch Queſtions, ſaved him from being ridiculed as a Fool in his own Buſineſs, by every Merchant in the Province. Mr. Attorney, lay your Hand on your Mouth.——There may be ſome fit and good Men in our Committee; but I wonder they ſhould aſſociate in Committee Affairs with Two or Three other Pettifoggers, whoſe principal Accompliſhments conſiſt in depreciating, and if poſſible murdering, others Characters, under a falſe Pretence of being ſhining Patriots of their Country, and if poſſible would drive all Strangers away, that ſo they might oblige the Publick to pay their own Prices. Theſe little ſpirited Souls have frequently been firing their Squibs and Small-ſhot, without the leaſt Provocation or any Return from us; and now they are pleaſed, with what they would have the Publick believe a moſt egregious Breach of the Aſſociation, and a ſufficient Provocation, to give us a Broadſide from their Ground Tire. We believe your Charge is (happy for us) quite loſt, but are no leſs obliged to you, than if it had made a wide Breach in the Walls: We caution you to take Care of the Rebound.

Our extenſive Acquaintance in the many trading Parts of *Europe*, as well as in *America*, puts it in our Power to ſerve the Publick on the very beſt Terms, indeed too well for ſome of your Intereſt. Your Deficiency in theſe Points excite your Envy and fret your very Souls, and from this Fountain ſprings all your Venom. We believe we can ſay with Safety, that we have increaſed the Trade of this City; ſay the Publick if theſe Things are not true; and ſay ſome of your little Souls, our Enemies, if you have not ſold conſiderably more Goods by Virtue of our eſtabliſhed Friends and Acquaintance from the Eaſtern Shore, of many Years Standing, who are following us with their kind Orders for Goods to this Place.

We now appeal to all the unprejudiced Inhabitants of this City in particular, and the Publick in general, and aſk them, if we have not ſerved them with Goods, on as good Terms, and as fairly, juſtly, and honeſtly, as any other Merchant in this Province? We further requeſt the Publick in general to ſay, whether they have ever found us to be thoſe infamous, baſe, treacherous, faithleſs, ſordid, or infamouſly inclined Perſons, as thoſe Committee Gentlemen have been pleaſed to repreſent us. And whether our Characters are deſerving to be murdered in this moſt villainous Manner? We truſt there are ſome good Samaritans both in this City and Country.

Since the *Good Intent*'s Cargo was ſent back, ſeveral other Cargoes of Goods have arrived here, and have been ſuffered to be landed, and many of thoſe Goods imported, contrary to the Aſſociation, though we believe ſome have been ſhipped contrary to the Merchants Orders, and this Committee as yet have never publiſhed any of their Proceedings relating thereto, nor the Merchants Names that received thoſe Goods, though there is Reaſon to believe ſome of them are ſold. But they were very careful to publiſh our Names, in a Day or

two after they had examined one of us, and before it appeared that we had broken or violated any Article of the Association. Neither have they taken Notice of others Characters, that have ſold Articles at a much higher Advance than uſual, nor of one of our flaming Patriots, who ſome Time ſince raiſed his Goods 20 or 25 *per Cent.* higher than he had ſold for, on Account of the Scarcity at that Time. Neither is there any Account, that we can learn, what became of ſome large Packages of Goods, that came from ſome *London* Ship or Ships, and landed at the Back of the Town in the Night. Be aſſured, Gentlemen, all thoſe well known notorious Partialities are the moſt effectual Methods you could deviſe for breaking up the whole of the Aſſociation of this Province.

Where will you find one Merchant, though ever ſo ſtrenuouſly inclined to continue a true and impartial Aſſociation, that will abide by the preſent partial Proceeding, when others are allowed to break through under your Noſes with Impunity. We believe the very plain Truth will turn out, that you the Merchants, who attack our Characters, have all broke through it long ago, and now you find it tottering, you combine and exert your utmoſt Influence to fix the firſt Breach on us. In the above are ſome latent Characters, which your own Conſciences will diſcover whom they belong to; and though out of Compaſſion for your Folly I have concealed your Names from the Publick, I am neither afraid nor aſhamed to ſign my Name.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
in Company with
THOMAS CHARLES, and JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1770.

THE Commiſſioners for emitting Bills of Credit, hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 12th Day of *September* next, the Paper Currency Office will be opened, to let out, on Loan, the Sum of £ 15165 Sterling, in Bills of Exchange drawn at Thirty Days Sight, on the Truſtees for this Province, in *London*, on the Terms and Conditions as mentioned in the Act of Aſſembly, entitled, *An Act for emitting Bills of Credit, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.* Signed by Order,

JAMES BROOKS, Clk.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Friday the 24th of* Auguſt,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, called *Cheny's Purchaſe*, containing, by Eſtimation, One Hundred Acres, lying on *South-River*, formerly the Property of Mr. *Benjamin Welſh*, and to be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, by his Executor. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. THOMAS RUTLAND.

*** The ſaid *Rutland* has a very good Plantation on the Head of *South-River*, about 8 or 9 Miles from *Annapolis*, with a very good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Garden, Orchard, in which are Fruit Trees of all Sorts, a very good Barn, with Two good Tobacco Houſes: The Dwelling-Houſe ſtands high and pleaſant, which renders the Place healthy, and very fit for a Gentleman's Seat. There is alſo on the Plantation Six good able Slaves, which he will rent with the Plantation or without. The Plantation to be entered on, by the 1ſt of *November*. *T. R.*

THE Managers of the Lottery in *Baltimore-Town*, for purchaſing a Lot, and erecting a School-Houſe thereon, for the Uſe of the *Dutch* Presbyterian Congregation, hereby give Notice, that from the great Succeſs they have had in the Sale of their Tickets in the Firſt Claſs, they would have been enabled to have drawn the Lottery at the Time appointed, but on a Review of the Tickets, they find the Printer had omitted to inſert therein that they are liable to a Deduction of 15 *per Cent.* agreeable to the Scheme; and as they are deſirous to avoid all Diſputes, they have thought it neceſſary to defer the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs to Monday the 17th Day of *September* next, in order to give this public Notice to the Proprietors of any of the Tickets: And if any Perſon ſhould have bought any Ticket, on Suppoſition that they are not liable to a Deduction, they are at Liberty to return the ſame at any Time before the Drawing begins, otherwiſe they are ſubject to the Deduction in the Scheme.

N. B. There are a few Tickets remaining, which may be had of any of the Managers.

THE Subſcriber having ſet up a CUTLER, who can make all Sorts of Cutlery Ware, as alſo can grind and poliſh, this is to give Notice to Perſons who have any Thing to be done in that Way, to leave their Orders with Mr. *Nathaniel Adams*, in *Annapolis*, and depend on having their Work done in the neateſt Manner, and ſent back with the quickeſt Diſpatch, by *Their humble Servant*,

R. GRESHAM.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge, Maryland*, near *Snowdens* Iron-Works, on the 27th *June* laſt, a convict Servant Lad, named JOSEPH DOBBINS, about 19 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, a little Freckled, ſtoops in his Shoulders, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, a very pleaſant Countenance, ſpeaks mild, and has brown curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat ſtitched round the Brim, Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, white Fearnought Jacket, and old Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, and if brought home, Three Pounds, paid by

(3w) SETH WARFIELD.

Kent-Iſland, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, on the 10th of *June* laſt, a convict Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLLS, born in the Weſt of *England*, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trouſers of the ſame, an old black and white ſtriped Country Kerſey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old ſmall Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has ſome very large Scars on one of his Legs, and ſtoops in his Walking. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

(tf) WILLIAM HORN.

Annapolis, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a convict Servant Man, named THOMAS WILLIS, he is about 30 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, and a down Look: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, One red Waiſtcoat, Two Oſnabrig Shirts, and One white ditto, One Pair of long Crocus Trouſers, and One Pair of light coloured Cloth Breeches, ſpeaks much in the Weſt Country Dialect, and appears to be a very ſimple undeſigning Fellow.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings. WALTER DULANY.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, on the North Side of *Severn* River, on the 29th of *July*, a convict Servant Man, named JOHN HICKEY, about 22 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, blue Eyes, and a very impudent Look: Had on, when he went away, a good Felt Hat, with a broad black Ribbon round the Crown, Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, and old Shoes. He is very fond of Drink. Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by

DENTON HAMMOND.

Port-Tobacco, July 23, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a convict Servant Man, named JOHN NORTON, by Trade a Tailor, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark brown Frize Coat, trimmed with black, a white Dimity Jacket, a Pair of blue knit Breeches, a Pair of white Stockings, and good Shoes. He probably will change his Name, and forge a Paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds if taken within the Province, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(w4) PATRICK GRAHAME.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Charles* County, on the 23d of *July*, a convict Servant Lad, named GEORGE OAKLY, about 5 Feet high, and about 16 Years of Age; he is a thick bluff Fellow, of a pale yellow Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, a Cloth Jacket, with one of the fore Skirts burnt much, and a coarſe Hat with a very narrow Brim. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of Two Dollars, if in the County, if out of the County, Three Dollars, and if out of the Province, Six Dollars, paid by JOHN COOKSEY.

Charles County, *July* 22, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, an *Iriſh* indented Servant Man, named JOHN MURDOCK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, very red Hair, Beard, and Eyebrows, ſtutters much, eſpecially when drunk, and is very crooked in the Shoulders: Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrig Coat, Jacket, and Breeches, an old Beaver Hat, ſtriped Linen Shirt, brown Thread Stockings, a Pair Boot Leggings, and Campaign Shoes, with Braſs Buckles; he alſo took with him, a Horſe, Saddle and Bridle. The Horſe was a Bay, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, has a Bob Tail, ridged Mane, and his Fore-top cut off, has a Star in his Forehead, trots and gallops, with a high Carriage. His Brand forgot. Any Perſon bringing the ſaid Servant, and Horſe, to the Subſcriber, or Mr. *Frederick Stone*, in *Port-Tobacco*, ſhall receive Four Pounds Currency.

T. STONE.

N. B. The above Servant had a Paſs from me to *Annapolis*, but was ordered back after he had gone Part of the Way, and the Paſs omitted to be taken from him; this perhaps he may alter, or forge a new one, as he writes tolerably well.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Michael Letton*, living near *Rock-Creek* Chapel, *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 Hands high, Six or Seven Years old, has a long Switch Tail, trots and gallops, and is very poor. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w2)

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, as a Runaway, *Thomas Newton*, who ſays he is a Servant to *William Hodges*.

His Maſter is deſired to take him away and pay Charges. JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

June 14, 1770.

THE Subſcriber, together with ſundry other Perſons, claiming under the Will of Madam *Elizabeth Courſey*, late of *Wye* River, in *Queen Anne's* County, deceaſed, preferred a Petition to the Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion, for Leave to bring in a Bill, for impowering them to ſell all and every the Tracts of Land, deviſed by Colonel *Vincent Lowe*, formerly of *Talbot* County, deceaſed, to his Executors, to be ſold, and then remaining unſold, by either the ſaid Executors, or *William Courſey* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who obtained an Act of Aſſembly for ſelling the ſame, or the ſaid *Elizabeth* whilſt ſhe was ſole; and the Remainder of the Produce, after Payment of the juſt Debts, if any there be, of the ſaid *Vincent*, to apply to the Uſe and Behoof of the Petitioners. Which Petition was read, and referred to the Conſideration of the next Seſſion; of which all concerned are to take Notice.

(4w) E. TILGHMAN.

July 23, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, the following Perſons, *viz.*

ANDREW KEITH, about 30 Years old, and about 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a blue cloſe bodied Coat and Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trouſers of Rolls, and ſeveral *Iriſh* Linen Shirts.

DANIEL MACDONALD, a young Lad, about 18 Years old: Had on, when he went away, an old Cotton Coat, Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers of Rolls.

BELL RILEY, ſuppoſed to be in Company with the above Servant Men: Had on, when ſhe went away, a green ſhort Gown, Country Cloth Petticoat, and blue Cardinal. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and brings them home, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, paid by

JOHN LACLAND,
ALLEN BOWIE, Jun.

N. B. Several Servants in the Neighbourhood went off at the ſame Time, and are ſuppoſed to be all together.

To be ſold, in Purſuance to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Edward Digges, *late of St.* Mary's *County, deceaſed*,

SUNDRY Tracts, lying in *Frederick* County; One of which, the One Fifth Lot, or Part of a Tract of Land, called *Bedford*, containing 1000 Acres, lying on *Great Pipe-Creek*, about a Mile from the main Road that leads to *York-Town*; it is extreamly well watered, and appears to be adapted to Farming and Meadowing. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may depend upon our meeting at Mr. *Normand Bruce's* about the 10th of *October* next.

All Perſons who have any Claims or Demands againſt the Deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make Payment. WILFRID NEALE,
ELEANOR DIGGES,
(3w) RAPHAEL NEALE, } Executors.
GEORGE SLYE.

July 23, 1770.

ON the laſt Day of *Auguſt* next, will be ſold, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, 253½ Acres of Land; about 30 Acres whereof is Meadow Ground, and all within Four Miles of *Bladenſburg*. The Land will be ſhewn any Time before the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, by (w3) THOMAS GORDON.

Annapolis, July 2, 1770.

THE Commiſſioners for the Sale of his Lordſhip's Manors and Reſerved Lands, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at Mr. *Little's* Tavern, in *Baltimore-Town*, on Thurſday the 9th of *Auguſt*, at 9 o'Clock, to diſpoſe of, to the beſt Bidder, the remaining unſold Part of *Gunpowder* Manor and his Lordſhip's Reſerve, in *Baltimore* County, which will be put up to ſale in Parcels, as ſhall be agreeable to the Purchaſers.

And, on the Thurſday following, being the 16th of the ſame Month, the unſold Part of *Anne-Arundel* Manor, will be ſold at the ſame Hour, at the Revenue-Office, in *Annapolis*, where the Conditions of Sale, Inſtructions to the Commiſſioners, &c. may be ſeen, as has been already frequently advertiſed.

Signed by Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM Cl. Com.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Davis*, on *Carroll's* Manor, *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, has a ſmall Star on his Forehead, paces naturally, has a long hanging Mane which curls a little, and no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Goodwin Swift*, near *Semple's* Furnace, *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a brown bay Horſe, with a Blaze Face, about Thirteen and an Half Hands high, branded on the off Shoulder C, both hind Feet white, and about Seven Years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

uly 24, 1770.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, *at the House of the Subscriber, on Thursday the 9th Day of* August *next,*

TWO Servant Men, the one a Sawyer, who has upwards of Two Years to serve, and the other a Tailor, who has upwards of Four Years to serve: Likewise sundry Mares and Colts, and a Parcel of Ewe Lambs. The Sale to be for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or One Month's Credit will be given, upon giving Security, if required.

(w2) CHARLES STEWART.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A BLACKSMITH of good Character, that can Shoe Horses well, make Plough-work, and other Iron-work, usually wanted in the Country, may hear of a good Birth by applying to the Printers. He may either be employed on yearly Wages, or have a proportionable Part of the Profit of the Shop.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A MILL Wright, who has been regularly bred to that Business in *Scotland*; he would either undertake to repair, or finish any Mill in the best Manner, or he will engage with any Master Workman in that Business, for a fixed Time, upon proper Encouragement. He is at present at Mr. *Alexander Leith*'s, at the Head of the County Wharf, *Baltimore-Town* where he would be glad to hear from any Gentleman who wants such a Person. (w3)

July 2, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near *Annapolis*, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN STILLIN, is very slim made, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is of a light Colour, and is a little mark'd with the Small-Pox: Had on, and took with him, a coarse Felt Hat, light coloured Fearnought Jacket, Two Osnabrig Shirts, One Check ditto, a Pair of Osnabrig Trousers, a Pair of brown Roll ditto, a Pair of old Fall Shoes, and an old March Coat Blanket, but as he is an artful Rogue, it is probable he may change his Name and Dress, as he did once before when he ran away.

Whoever takes up, and secures the above Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, if taken in the Province, and if out of the Province, Four Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by

(3w) THOMAS RUTLAND.

ANNAPOLIS RACES

On THURSDAY, *September* 27.

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, given by the JOCKEY-CLUB, free only for Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to the Members thereof, annual Subscribers of Four Guineas each, or for Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to Members of any JOCKEY-CLUB in the neighbouring Provinces, where the same Plate and Indulgence are allowed; 4 Years old to carry 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, aged 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

On FRIDAY, *September* 28.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. Heats 4 Miles each; 4 Years old to carry 8 Stone, 5 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, 6 Years old 9 Stone, aged 9 Stone 8 Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included. Subscribers of 2 Pounds or upwards, to pay 40 Shillings Entrance, Non-Subscribers 4 Pounds.

On SATURDAY, 29.

The Surplus of whatever may be subscribed. The Terms the Horses are to enter upon for this Plate will be timely advertised. If the Weather should be bad on the Days appointed, the Judges will put off the Race 'til the next fair Day——To start each Day at 12 o'Clock precisely.——There will be Assemblies as usual.

July 10, 1770.

THE Subscriber being in Possession of an Assignment of a Bond, passed by a certain *John Safer* and *Nathaniel Ranter*, to a certain *Alexander Lovejoy*, for the Conveyance of One Hundred Acres of Land, called *Ventor*, and the said *Safer* being out of the Province, the said *Ranter* dead, and his Heir under Age, and the said Subscriber intending to compel the said Heir, when at Age, to make a Conveyance of the said Land, according to the Conditions of the said Bond, hereby gives Notice to all Persons, of his equitable Claim to the said Land, that none may purchase the same without his Concurrence and Approbation.

(w3) WILLIAM FOARD.

WANTED *to* CHARTER,

A VESSEL that will carry about 35,000 Lumber, from *Wiccomico*, on the Eastern Shore, to the Island of *Granada*. Any Person having such a one to freight are desired to apply to *Thomas Campbell*, Merchant in *Annapolis*. (tf)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Edmond Teal*, living in *Bogland-Big*, within 9 Miles of *Baltimore-Town*, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, 13 or 14 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus *K H* his off hind Foot white.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Peter Bainbridge*, at *Ketockton* Creek, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a black roan Mare, branded on the near Shoulder thus 2 and upon the Thigh on the right Side thus 2

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

Annapolis, June 21, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that on Wednesday Night, the 20th Instant, the House of *Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer*, Esq; of this City, was broke open, and robbed of sundry Goods and Chattels, *viz* An old fashioned Three Pint Silver Tankard; a Quart Silver chased Coffee-Pot, with a Mermaid engraved on it; a Dozen new fashioned Silver Table Spoons, a Mermaid engraved on each; Half a Dozen old plain Table Spoons; Ten Silver Tea Spoons, the Bowl scalloped, a Leaf on the Handle, and a Mermaid engraved on it; several Pair of Sheets; sundry Table-Cloths, Napkins, and other Linen, marked T D I, by some Person, or Persons, unknown, to the great Damage of him the said *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*. His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order, U. SCOTT, Cl. Council.

*** And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above-mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

July 12, 1770.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the First of *May* last, a dark bay Mare Four Years old, Fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus M, and on the near Shoulder thus M, with a Stroke on the top, long Tail and Mane, has a Star in her Forehead, she trots, and was very low in Flesh. Whoever brings said Mare to my House, Ten Miles above *Annapolis*, will be paid Two Dollars Reward, or if hereafter, I can find her in any Man's Possession, I shall count her to be stolen, and him the Thief, and will prosecute him according to Law. JOHN M'DONNALL

St. Mary's County, *June 7, 1770.*

AS several Advertisements have been set up in this County, and also published in this *Gazette*, for the Sale of the Effects of *William Jordan*, made over to me, in Trust, for his Creditors, and no one came to buy; I desire all that have just Claims against the said *Jordan*, to bring them in, as an equal Dividend, in Proportion to their Claims, will be made in the Effects, the 30th Day of *July* next. They that neglect and do not send in their Claims will be excluded. (6w) JOHN EDEN.

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES, *a large and universal Assortment of the very best Quality, just arrived from* London, *and to be sold, at a moderate Advance, by*

JOHN BOYD,

At his Medicinal STORE, *in* BALTIMORE-TOWN:

ALSO, *Hill's, Ward's*, and Patent Medicines, all genuine.——Shop Furniture, and Surgeons Instruments.——Excellent *Lucca* and *Florence* Salad-Oil.——Raisins, Currants, Spices, Court-Plaster, *&c. &c.*——As there are many Orders now on Hand, which were received some Time ago; but, on Account of a Disappointment in the last Fall's Importation, have not as yet been fully executed, he begs that the Gentlemen who favoured him with these Orders, will advise him, whether they choose to have them now compleated. It is expected that all his good Customers, who are indebted above One Year, will pay off their Balances as soon as possible.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Murphy*, living in *Rayland, Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder thus U is about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, Eight or Nine Years old, shod before, paces and trots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty three Years of Age, has worked at the Black smiths Business about 9 or 10 Years, is a good Tradesman, very active, supple, and an orderly well behaved Fellow, sold for no Fault, only that his Master declines the Business. Enquire of the Printers.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, the 18th of *June* Instant, Two Indented Servants; *viz* JOHN WHITE, by Trade a Gardener, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has dark brown Hair tied behind, a pretty good Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and born in *Scotland*: Had on and took with him a grey half-thick Jacket, Dowlas Shirts, Osnabrig Trousers, a dark coloured Cloth Coat much mended about the Arms, a light coloured Cloth Waistcoat, Country made Shoes, and a remarkably short Gun, Maker's Name *Barber, London*, marked on the Cock and Barrel. HENRY JOSEPH, a short punch Lad, about 18 Years of Age, has short brown Hair, and a Scar on his Forehead, occasioned by the Kick of a Horse, was born in *England*, and says he has been a Post-Chaise Boy in London. They went off in a Yawl, 14 Feet in the Keel, with a Pair of Oars Whoever secures the said Servants, or either of them, shall receive Three Pounds for each, and all reasonable Charges paid. And Masters of Vessels are forwarned not to harbour or carry them away at their Peril.

(tf) SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO well improved Lots in *George-Town Frederick* County: Likewise Two half Lots, One of which is improved, the other a Water Lot. For Terms and Title apply to *Thad. Beall* or *John Orme* in *George-Town*. (tf)

Annapolis, June 20, 1770.

THE Subscriber will supply any Person with Wheel Carriages, and all Sorts of Saddles, upon very reasonable Terms, for ready Money only.

NATHAN WATERS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *Wiccomoco* River, on the Eastern Shore, the 4th of *June*, an Indented Servant Man, named THOMAS KELLY, born in *Ireland*, and came from *Dublin* last *August*, is a strong lusty Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, with short black Hair and Eyebrows, has been scalded on the Instep of his right Foot by hot Water, the Mark of which is very plain to be seen; he pretends to be a great Ditcher, Mower, and Reaper: Had on, when he went away, an old Pea Jacket, a Check Shirt and Trousers, new Shoes with long Quarters, an old Hat, bound round with yellow Tape; but it is supposed he will change his Dress, as he has Money with him, which he stole the Night before he went off. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall receive the above Reward, or if secured in any Jail, and Notice thereof given, so that he may be had again, shall have Five Pounds, paid by

(4w) JAMES NEVIN.

Williamsburg, *May 10, 1770.*

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, Pursuant to the Testament of the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, *of the Province of* Maryland, *deceased, on Tuesday the 4th Day of* September *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day,*

ONE undivided Fifth Part of the Estate, called, the Baltimore *Iron-Works*, near *Baltimore-Town*, in the Province of *Maryland*, consisting of a Furnace, Three Forges, sundry Tracts of Land, many Servants, Slaves, Horses, Cattle, and other Stock belonging thereto. This is Part of an Estate which is held in common with *Charles Carroll*, Esq; and other Gentlemen of *Maryland*.——If the Purchaser doth not pay the Consideration for which the Estate may be sold, at the Time of executing Conveyances for the same, it is expected that he will give Bond with approved Security, payable in Five equal Proportions, the first Payment to be made on the 4th Day of *Sept.* 1771, and the other Payments on the 4th Day of *Sept.* in the Four next succeeding Years, with the legal Interest of *Maryland*, from the Date of the said Bond, 'til paid.——One of the Trustees will attend at the Furnace, on the Day of Sale.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.